CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

GURDON ROBINS, EDITOR.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1828.

VOLUME V.... NO. 29.

CONDITIONS.

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ment to the contrary, at the time of subscri-No paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until notice is given

and arrearages paid. All letters on the subject of this paper, or Communications for it, should be addressed to the Editor of the Christian Secretary-Post

FORCE OF TRUTH AT HALIFAX, N. S.

From The Novascotian, or Colonial Journal, (a paper published in that town,) of June 12. As doctrinal points are seldom established, or any real advantage to Christianity obtained, by newspaper discussion, even when divested of the rancour of bigotry, and arrayed in its mildest and most engaging form, it is not our intention to enter into any formal Review of the Pamphlet, the title of which we have placed over this article. We mean not to deny nor to uphold the peculiar tenets it teaches, to attack nor to support the forms, which, in the opinion of the writers, are requisite in a Christian church. We notice it because many of our readers who have seen it announced, may feel interested in the subjects of which it treats, and may be pleased to read even a brief glance at the pature of its contents; and because we know that on the sympathy of that portion of the population of the Provinces

be found to possess peculiar claims.

which they belong, we are happy to be i enabled to say that it breathes a more mild to the usefulness of what in itself is exand gentle spirit. No bitter sarcasm, nor cellent, as does the character of a minisunchristian reproach stains its page, and ter of the Gosnel when he takes the writers have been more solicitous to promulgate and explain what they believe er over the minds of men either for good to be the will of God, than to cast opprobrium on the frail and sinful creatures of his hand. From the peculiar circumstances which brought on the separation from the Church of England, and from the warmth and irritation by which that separation was attended, it might have been instead of serving the sacred cause. expected-and by some would perhaps have been hoped-that the feelings kindled at the period, would break forth in every sentence of a work purporting to trace the religious history of the seceders. But the pen has not been dipped in gall. The writers have rather preferred to pour oil into the wounds of the spirit, than to scatter it on the fire of old resentments They have endeavoured to soothe and convince, rather than to irritate; and they have expressed their sentiments in a manner at which none can take offence, and in a highly polished, yet chaste and simple style. The first part of the Pamphlet traces

the operation of the Divine Spirit on the minds of the seceders, exhibits the nature of its influence on the heart, the errors from which it weaned, and the blessings to which it won them, and forms an eloquent expose of the tenets adopted by the Baptist church. The second part gives a view of the formation of the Society in Granville street, the exertions of Professor Chase, the recognition of the church, upon the People, the necessity of draw the ordination of Mr. C swell, the appointment of Deacons, and other matters connected with the outward observances of those who have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." We think those of our gion, who take part in the feelings, and tions they exercise; but let not the peoreaders who have the same views of reliconform to the observances of this little society, will find in the pamphlet much to interest and gratify ;-and those who hold are but a poor commentary on the docdifferent opinions cannot, or we are mis- trines they undertake to teach; and whose taken, be injured by its perusal. In their narrow and contracted bigotry disgraces a The thousand lords, who have participa- Britain, and in some other parts of Prothands we shall therefore leave it, confi- ministration so expansive, and wastes their dent that, so far as it is conformable to that volume which contains the oracles of the living God, it will have its due weight on sured that if it contains aught at variance declared, is not of this world. Whenever apprehensions. Let not the king be prises, and cast his eye over the groupes been given from a "lip divine," it will, in exact proportion, fail of its effect.

peace, and brotherly love.

with the sterility of the heathen world, that he who runs may read. Wherever have too often resulted from its abuse. mild laws are found restraining the depravity of our common nature; wherever commerce spreads its pacific canvass to the breeze, and learning and literature sofcivil society—there the footsteps of the Saviour are to be traced; there the influences of Christianity may be discovered; there the sacred pages of the Gos. pel are perused, and the lessons of wisdom which they teach, are brought, in

resolutions by his example; or he may-

to this world and those which concern the that was written." next; and, secondly, a blind reliance on

Nova Scotia is yet a young country and the youth of a state, like the youth of an individual, is the fittest season for implanting those sound and judicious maxims which are the germs of future happiness and power; and we wish to impress ing a broad and distinct line between things

spiritual and things temporal. Over the conduct of ministers of relithe highest veneration be paid to the funclend no lustre to their office; whose lives talents in vain efforts to extend the boundaries of their earthly rule, instead of lend-Although it is not our province to incul- in temporal affairs, to inflame parties

ous. It is written in features so plain on Master has traced, and to prevent them dier," Babylon is left without a king. the great masses of human society, the al- from intermeddling with those things been sown yield so beautiful a contrast blessings which religion has yielded to other lands, and escape those evils which reflections.

The number of the Baptist Preacher for August is at band, and contains a Sermon by Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, Pastor of the 1st like a green bay tree." Thousands have This warning must be heard, a deeper ten and adorn the necessary relations of Baptist Church in Boston. Text, Daniel v. 25, " And this is the writing that was written, Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin."

tract from this excellent sermon: some measure, into practical observance. to the interpretation of the writing-ME energies to this one end. Greater suc-Impressed with these feelings, every NE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. "This is cess may, therefore, be expected .well wisher to Nova Scotia must desire to the interpretation of the thing: MENE; Wealth becomes their God, and to it they see her hills and vallies covered with a God hath numbered thy kingdom and fin- pay their most fervent devotions. They religious population. Perhaps at the pre- ished it. TEKEL; thou art weighed in add farm to farm, or multiply their ships, sent time the standard of religion is not the balances, and art found wanting. PE- or wisely lay new plans for acquiring much lower among us, in proportion to RES; thy kingdom is divided, and given to greater wealth; and deny themselves, our advantages, than it is in other coun- the Medes and Persians." The literal and wear themselves out in the service of tries where the gospel has been revealed; translation of these words is, He hath num- their idol; when, already, they have not -still its influence may be more widely bered; he hath numbered; he hath weigh. where they may bestow their superabunextended, and its power to do good in- ed; they divide it. The repetition of the dant treasures. Whereas, the Christian, who belong to the Baptist church, it will creased an hundred fold. As the most word Mene, he hath numbered, or meas- who is laying up "treasures in heaven," safe and efficacious means of improving ured, was to give greater emphasis, and cannot consent to devote to unneeded To those who, from a perusal of the character of the people, we regard to express the absolute certainty of the riches all his thoughts and affections, and title, would be anxious to obtain this little the circulation of the Bible; and next in event. As though it had been written, all his strength, and all his time. He work, in the hope of finding in it some angry attack or personal recrimination angry attack or personal recrimination and the description and the numbered thy kingdom and finished it:" thy prosperity, and glory, and plannes amass the largest amount of earthly rich-Weighed in the balances of truth, thou al pleasures the wheren that of temporart found wanting.

> ed to the warning voice. " And thou his the cup of human delighte, and are thankand the mind shudders at the thought- son, O Belshazzar," said Daniel, "hast ful; the unbelieving quaff, with little recast, by his example, discredit on the not humbled thine heart, though thou straint, the broad and sparkling bowl, fordoctrines he professes to teach, and injure knewest all this. But hast lifted up thy- getful of the Author of all good." self against the Lord of heaven; and When we look at the evils which, in they have brought the vessels of His Christian countries, have occasionally house before thee, and thou and thy seemed to arise from religion (but, in fact, Lords, thy wives and thy concubines, have of the Missionary, Ward, "On the nefrom errors concerning it,) we should be drunk wine in them. And thou hast cessity of a greater union in Prayer for most solicitous to avoid, as far as we pas- praised the gods of gold and of silver, of the Divine Influence," is worthy of besibly can, the danger of falling into similar brass, of iron, of wood and of stone; and ing read at every Concert in the land alerrors; and, as a natural consequence, of the God, in whose hand thy breath is, most every mouth in the year. It is an should dawn and the blessing be secured. enduring similar sufferings. The princi and whose are all thy ways, thou hast not appeal to praying people, from a man who pal of these errors have been, first, a con- glorified. Then was the part of the hand had long seen and felt the need of Difounding of the things which relate only sent from him, and this was the writing vine Influence, and of Prayer to bring

Such are the important reasons for the of the heathen; of one too who had seen the men by whom the ministerial func- writing of Belshazzar's doom, and it is that the most hopeless valley of dry bones tions were performed, thereby enabling reasonable to conclude that the person which the heathen world presents, can them to acquire and exercise an influence who possesses the character of this king, be made alive to God when the breath of in temporal concerns under the shadow of is exposed to a similar doom. He may believing prayer ascends to God, and the the ministerial office. Hence have arisen have no kingdom to lose, but kings and Spirit in return breathes upon the slain persecutions, envy, hatred, and uncharit- beggars are equal losers, when they lose of the valley. It is the appeal, not of a

their own souls. The doom of the king is written; but cloister; but of a herald of the cross, will it be accomplished? It is night. A who had hazarded his life for the name of sudden flourish of trumpets is heard at our Lord Jesus Christ, that he might the palace gate. A servant brings the in- preach the unsearchable riches of his telligence to the king, that heavy bands of grace among the Gentiles. He was well soldiers are seen by moonlight moving in qualified to tell us, and he has told us, proud array through the principal streets how the world must be subdued to Imof the city, and that an advanced corps manuel. He would have our contribuare already planted before the palace. - tions and efforts multiplied a thousand Are they friends? Babylon's walls for- fold. He would have labourers thrust gion, of what persuasion soever they may bid the ingress of an enemy. They forth into every part of the immense be, it also behoves them to watch. Let come, perhaps, with martial sound, to harvest. But he plainly assures us, cheer the trembling king; to dissipate "The life and salvation of millions will the gloom occasioned by the writing on be given to believing prayer, while sucple be blindly led by those whose actions the wall. Go, bid them sound again, and cess has been, and ever will be, denied to rend the air with notes which banish fear. our most splendid efforts without it." In Again the trumpets lift up their voice, and his absence from the scene of his labours, fill the palace with the invigorating strain. he travelled extensively in America, in ted in the astonishment and fear of their estant Europe. He mingled with our king, renew their courage and their mirth, most devoted ministers and Christian and shout, 'Long live the king Belshaz professors; attended our Concerts and guilty conscience. His face still wears tions? Why he sent forth throughout because men keep not thy law." cate, through the press, peculiar modes of which their whole efforts should be exerthe livery of death. He heeds neither the churches a most solemn voice of warn-

ternations of light and shade are so obvi- which belong not to his spiritual kingdom, once the master of the house hath risen me ye can to nothing." At our great ous and impressive, the flowers which While these two rules are strictly obser- up, and shut to the door" of rejected have sprung up where the good seed has ved, we may sately hope to enjoy all the grace. The prosperity of the wicked is prayer, we keep a religious jubilee, allimited .- I shall close with two or three though six hundred millions of the beings

who has been seen "spreading himself remains in the hands of the enemy." had their " portion in their lifetime;" and, although the possession of riches is not incompatible with piety, it is common that the ungodly acquire greater wealth mourning after the Lord, or the Millenni-We have only room for the following ex- than the friends of God. Their hearts are devoted to the acquisition of riches, "We. therefore, invite your attention and they concentrate all their wisdom and observation, that the ungodly generally take most copiously. "The love of the Notwithstanding the humiliation of Ne- world is enmity against God." While, by his precepts, and confirm their holy buchadnezzar, Belshazzar had not listen- therefore, the pious drink temparately of

FOR THE MONTHLY CONCERT.

The tenth of the "Farewell Letters' that Influence down, for the conversion monk who pours forth his prayers in a few general remarks on the influence blance of the lamb,—from the bottom of looking for of judgment, and fiery indigna- from their slumbers. Said he, "We lieved; and how would he draw an argu-

which religion exerts over the temporal our hearts we trust the people of Nova tion, which shall devour the adversaries." hear incessant references made, with a welfare of states, and on the importance Scotia will never lack discernment to per- A voice is heard without. 'The Persian degree of pride, to institutions without of fixing its roots deeply into our native ceive, and honest indignation to repel their has found some secret way to come with end for removing human ignorance and soil, and giving to its brances a fair expan designs. It may be said that the ministers in our walls. The Persian troops scour human misery, and for bringing in the sion, and to its fruit the savor of charity, of religion in this Province can never the streets of Babylon. "Who fights Millennium; but oh! how little referproduce evils so extensive as those which meets death, and death finds him who ence to that agency without which all That the Christian system is superior have afflicted older countries. Their pow- flies" Belshazzar, call on your gods for these mighty operations are doomed to to any other to which man has been caler, we admit, may be less; but by keeping succour!' Belshazzar answers not. A terminate in the mere exhibition of huled on to yield his belief, it is not, at this alive contentions which should be allay- mighty crash is heard. The palace gates man imbecility, and the derision of the period of time, worth our while to argue. ed, and by stirring up strife from motives give way. The halls of recent mirth be- powers of darkness."-" We have em-He who would attempt to prove that the of envy or ambition, they may work much come the field of death. "The same barked in this cause too much in the spirsun gives light, would be as usefully em- mischief; and it therefore behoves the night was Belshazzar, the king of the it of the man at St. Helena, rather than ployed as he who would aim, by any train people themselves to confine their pastors Chaldeans, slain." By one well directed as those who expect every thing through of reasoning to establish a fact so notori to that path of duty which their divine blow, from the hand of "a common sol. the medium of faith and prayer, and who have ever present with them the words So certain is the sinner's doom, "when of the Lord of the harvest, "Without anniversaries, " instead of fasting and to whom it refers, die every thirty years The enemies of God may possess great without God, without Christ, and without riches, and enjoy many pleasures. Bel. hope. We meet with the feelings of conshazzar was not the only "wicked" man, querors, when in fact, the whole country

spirit of prayer must go abroad through our churches, our Monthly Concerts must be more like places of weeping and

um will be delayed.

The thought has often occurred of late, What would be the effect on the church and the world, if some of the praying souls of antiquity were now upon earth; blest with the effulgent light of this day, animated by our successes, aided by our facilities for benevolent action, and inspired with our hopes of seeing the dawn of the millennial glory ;-but retaining their ancient spirit of prayer, and of dependence on Almighty Grace. Great would he the effect on the wisdom and fidelity. and purity of our benevolent efforts; far greater on the humility, and faith, and fervency of our prayers, and consequent. ly upon the success of all our labours.

O if Moses were here, to plead for

aimed at individuals or at the church to which they belong, we are happy to be We know of nothing which so surely adds shall not sit on thy throne; "God bath seems evident, both from Scripture and intreat that his own name might be blotted out of the book of life, that the rebellious people might be pardoned; then would the Lord turn again the captivity renowned tendertanfarman days ceive that abounding grace which was never conceived of by the ancient saints. If Abraham were here to survey the whole world in its pollutions, devoted like Sodom to a destruction which importunate prayer alone could prevent; how would the Father of believers though but dust and ashes draw near and speak unto the Lord, and fill his mouth with arguments and not desist till he obtained an answer of peace. If Jacob were here, that prince who had power and prevailed with God. how would he wrestle with the angel of the covenant, and hold him till the day If Aaron were here, beholding the plague of sin and wrath which are still desolating the earth, how would he fill his censor, and run between the dead and the living, to avert the impending destruction. If Elijah were among us his faith and importunity would open the windows of heaven, and showers of grace would be poured down upon the thirsty earth. We should then cry for ourselves, "Where is the Lord God of Elijah?" not in despondency, but in joyful expectation that he would be our God also. If Jonah were on earth, though his iniquities should bring upon him the frowns of Jehovah, yet he would humble himself under the mighty hand of God, and out of the very belly of hell would he send up a cry which would be heard in heaven.

If Nehemiah and Ezra were now here, to build the city of their God in the ntmost weakness, and in the face of their enemies; how would they proclaim a fast on approaching every river of difficulty; and continue instant in prayer at every step of their enterprise; and lift up their hearts to God all the day, while one hand should labour in the work, and the other hold a weapon of defence. If David could visit the earth, and again take an interest in the kingdom's of David's Son and David's Lord, how could be find it in his heart to pray a prayer, with strong crying and tears, taking hold of the evering their whole strength to swell the con- zar! Our faithful guards are round us. our Missionary Meetings, observed the lasting covenant. The sweet Psalmist of fines of a kingdom which, its founder has They come to drive away our cowardly spirit of our leaders in benevolent enter- Israel would sing again all his psalms of praise, not forgetting those which are with those rules of conduct which have they so far forget the dignity and importion troubled.' Not so Belshazzar. "The of young soldiers who are soon to fill the filled with confessions and prayers, and tance of the great cause in which they writing" and its interpretation, had tra- ranks of the great army of Missionaries. supplications for the people, saying, profess to be engaged, as, by interfering ced too deep the lines of truth on his And what was the result of his observa. "Rivers of waters run down mine eyes,

If Isaiah could take his harp again worship, or to address ourselves with exworship, or to address ourselves with exbelievers, perhaps we may be pardoned a ceal the spirit of the wolf under the sem-

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ful Jeremiah were here, how would he renew his "lamentations," and say, "O a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain" among the myriads of the human family. If the holy Daniel could revisit the world, how would he set himself to "find by the books" the set time for Israel's deliverance and fast and pray because God had promised, and because the time of fulfilment was drawing nigh. If the Apostle of the Gentiles were again labouring more abundantly than all the present Missionaries of the cross, what continual sorrow would fill if the blessed Redeemer were again subject to infirmity in the form of a servant, how would he continue all night in prayer, and renew the bloody sweat of Gethsemane, pleading, with love stronger than death, that the nations may not perish in their sins, but have everlasting life.

Now if it be granted, that the Redeemer had an intense love of sinners which his followers cannot feel, still, to the measure of our capacity the mind that is in our old favorite, Jeremy Taylor. him may be-must be in us. Among all If the righteous scarcely be saved, where the other examples, there is not one which we cannot imitate. The days of inspiration, and the age of miracles are erbs, according to the translation of the past. Not so the age of benevolence; LXX. If the righteous searcely be saved not so the age of faith, of prayer, and of Where the word scarcely implies that he prosperous effort. Not so the latter day is safe, but by intermedial difficulties : and glory of the church. Not so the year of (he is saved) he is safe in the midst of perthe redeemed over all the earth. And secutions; they may disturb his rest, and now what hinders the prayers of the discompose his fancy, but they are like church coming up to the ancient standard, the fiery chariot to Elias; he is encircled and exceeding in faith and importunity all with fire, and rare circumstances, and that we have seen in this great cloud of strange usages, but is carried up to heavwitnesses? And if we fall short, are we en in a robe of flames. And so was Noah not hindering the progress of the gospel, safe when the flood came; and was the and preventing the mighty works of our great type and instance too of the verificaglorious King? Why may not every tion of his proposition; he was righteous Christian on earth wrestle like Jacob, and and preacher of righteousness; he was prevail like Israel, for the conversion of put into a strange condition, perpetually the world. O that every company of be- wandering, shut up in a prison of wood, lievers who are met this evening, might living upon faith, having never had the be covered with the mantles of those, experience of being safe in floods. And who have prayed and wept in our misera- so have I often seen young and unskilful ble world in former ages. May every persons sitting in a little boat, when every such company be like the one hundred little wave sporting about the sides of the and twenty, who were all with one accord vessel, and every motion and dancing of in one place, and whose prayers obtained the barge seemed a danger, and made them the Spirit for the conversion of three cling fast upon their fellows; and yet all thousand souls in one day. When such the while they were as safe as if they sat is the spirit of our Concerts for Prayer, under a tree, while a gentle wind shakes glorious will be the descent of the Holy the leaves into a refreshment and a cool-Spirit, and soon will the earth be filled ing shade : and the unskilful, unexperienwith the triumphs of redeeming mercy .- | ced Christian shrieks out whenever his Recorder & Telegraph.

A certain Rabbi was in the habit of teaching his disciples that God was never without : for he is indeed moving upon angry with an evil thought unless it tend. the waters, but fastened to a rock : Christ ed to apostacy from the religion of the is his foundation, and hope is his anchor. Jews. By this we understand him to and death is his harbour, and faith his pihave meant, that so long as they adhered lot, and heaven is his country; and all rigidly and scrupulously to the outward the evils of poverty, or affronts of tribusigns and badges of their profession, all nals and evil judges, of fears and sad ap was well; and that God was then only prehensions, are but like the loud wind displeased with them when they indulged blowing from the right point, they make a thought which might impair their respect a noise, and drive faster to the harbour. for these outward distinctions. The prevailing terms of istruction in many religious communities, may bear a secret and in no small degree. Zion mourns the fall unavowed resemblance to the doctrine of of her sons. The throb of grief swells this teacher in Israel. Is it not too much her inmost bosom, when her once devothe fashion every where, to measure a ted children are seen pursuing the phan man's spirituality by his creed, to substi- toms which they had renounced, confedetute for devotedness to God, the inflexible retention of favorite ceremonies, to account those the best disciples who are the fiercest disputants, and to regard defection from a name as the greatest of sins. From such instructions there is one obvious result, and that is, that even good men dreams and imaginations. When Job may be induced to excuse and palliate complains, when anger agitates the breast many sad omissions in themselves, whilst of Moses, when David bows to baleful they hold fast the external customs and lust, when Peter abjures his pledge of de usages of their denomination. To this votion, when Demas turns again to the cause then we must refer many of the falls of the righteous. Sin is allowed to gain strength in their hearts under the plausible covering of sectarian zeal, and they deceive themselves with an idea that they are in no danger of declension from was made in Dr. Carey's letter published ity, are in no wise shocked at a hidden publication. spiritual wickedness in themselves, but would be startled at the thought of rejecting from their outward observances the merest iota. They have already fallen into lamentable decay. Their heart is divided. Like the fabled river whose waters were white and beautiful, but its fish black and deformed, these showy professors, cherish in the secret channels of thought, the hideous forms of innumerable corruptions. In the time of temptation, therefore they soon fall into open manifestations of sin, and draw upon themselves and the cause which they professed to love, no small reproach.

We are indeed of the number who believe that once in grace, always in grace. Nor can we for a moment allow the thought a place with us that such a doctrine has any tendency towards a careless

ed, in order to make him brave and fear. that my head were waters, and my eyes less? Must the mariner believe that his vessel is leaky and imperfect before he can be persuaded to attempt the stormy

Must the builder, in order to be secure, live in the eternal belief that the eternal or five were missionaries. But now, the world's salvation; and how would he give way and leave him to the mercy of service are to be found wherever you go. that requires a man to live in the belief surrounding darkness, and no doubt consible alternative to the true believer, it is millennium. the certain doom of all others. We therehis heart for his beloved brethren who fore, can only know the certainty of our abide still in unbelief; and how would salvation by the certainty of our experihis desire and prayer to God for all flesh ence. So long as we know that the Spirbe, that they might be saved. And oh, it of Christ dwells in us, and with whater certainty we know this fact, with equal certainty we look for complete salvation. The falls and slips of a gracious man the following noble passage in reference that "blood which cleanses from all sin." to the safety of the righteous, taken from

shall the wicked and the sinner appear?

These words are taken out of the Provvessel shakes, thinking it always a danone and resident like a rock; and yet all his danger is in himself, none at all from

Still it must be allowed that the moral delinquencies of good men are afflictive rated with that world to which they had bidden an eternal farewell, calling up those pleasures which they had execrated as the apples of Sodom, and trying once more to feed their souls with pictures, and to satisfy their desires with fascinations of the world, a horrid pang rends her aching bosom .- Col. Star.

From the Columbian Star.

The Rev. Mr. Swan, of whom mention piety, so long as they continue firm and in the Star a short time since, while in steadfast in asserting the peculiarities of this city, communicated to a friend, in his their church. Such persons judge them- own hand writing, the following interestselves with lenity, and others with sever- ing facts, which have been furnished for

THE BENGALEE BIBLE.

The great work of the venerable and truly excellent Dr. Carey, is his translation of the scriptures into the Bengalee language. The translation is generally esteemed a good one. Hitherto it has been printed on very bad paper, but the worthy Doctor is now superintending a wish and pray that he may live to do it ? And who can tell the good that may be word shall not return unto me void, but apostacy to the christian, is an idea from persist in their absurdity and yet say that others. He feels that he is not his own, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, practice. Having no explicit rule in the Bi-

plead for their fulfilment. If the sorrow- horrent. Must the soldier believe it al- has been given to the heathen? This is lives not for himself, or for this world together possible for him to be conquer- a work that should excite songs of praise mainly. He is therefore intent on promo-

PIETY AMONG EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

I have heard Dr. Carey say, that when he arrived in India, he could number on, ly seven pious Europeans, of whom four rock on which his bouse is founded, can good men, both in the civil and military raging elements? It is a singular conceit They shine as lights in the midst of the of final apostacy, in order to avoid it. tribute by their holy example, as well as But whilst ultimate perdition is an impos- their efforts, to hasten on the glorious

For the Christian Secretary.

CHARACTERISTICS .- NO. V.

E. was early in life, brought by divine grace to trust in the all-sufficient atonement of the Saviour. His convictions for

one of those Veterans in the " Holy War," which God was pleased to raise up to bless his church and the world, in the last half century. Possessed by nature of strong and discriminating powers of mind, and having his heart deeply imbued with love to his divine master and the souls of men, he was enabled to "commend himself to every man's conscience," in the eight of God, notwithstanding he was but little indebted to the learning of the schools. This latter circumstance he was often heard to lament. Yet he endeavoured to avail himself of every help to the study of the Holy Scriptures in, his power, and thus he became "a work man that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, and giving to every one his portion in due season."

This worthy man of God, has long since been called away to receive his reward: But E. still remains, a practical illustration of the truth of the text, "Then shall These were against Jesus Christ and his as the morning." After a few years of truths which the Saviour and his followweakness, has only been the means of followers to be worthy of death, because leading him to the feet of the Saviour, and they preferred the rules of the gospel to he has there found strength imparted those of the Mosaic dispensation. Hence equal to his day-so that he is enabled he rejected the Son of God and blasphe still to say, "hitherto the Lord hath med his name; persecuted his followers helped me."

Possessing a sound judgment, E. is not easily moved from his purpose. He is his power. He did not believe in the Satoo wise to suppose that every innovation viour of sinners, and so ignorant was he, is an improvement ; and too discrimina- that he " verily thought he ought to do ting and enlightened, to treat every im provement as an innovation. All his measures are dictated by an enlightened and sober judgment.

E. pondered well the qualifications and duties of a Deacon, as recorded in the sacred volume, before he accepted the sol emn trust; and it has been his steady aim to " serve" the cause of God to the extent of his power, and to shew himself the good man, full of the Holy Ghost and

He is not rich in this world's goods, but by prudence in the management of his financial concerns, be is enabled to provide for his household, and lay by in store for the pecuniary calls of the church with which he is connected, and for the thought they were serving God to oppose other benevolent objects of the day. Although happy in his domestic circle, in the duties of the closet and the family altar, be knows too well the nature of his obligations, and the responsibility of his situation, to wait for the child of penury tiles." To them was the gospel first and want, or the afflicted widow, to seek his aid; especially such as are connected with the brotherhood. Like the good Samaritan, he feels it his duty and privilege to go where they are. The divinely authorized almoner of the liberalities of his brethren, he is careful to see that the Treasury of the church is always supplied, so that the support of the Pastor shall never be withheld, or the widows neglected in the daily ministrations. And while he thus discharges this part of his duty with fidelity and discretion; to supply the spiritual wants of his brethren is object. The sick chamber, the mourning new edition, of which both the type and circle, the widows cottage, the praying paper are good, and which will receive circle, are habitually cheered by his that on account of his ignorance and unbehis last corrections. He contemplates this presence-while the anxious inquirer af- lief, his enormous crimes did not amount as his last work, and is very anxious to ter salvation, is sure to find in him a faith- to the "unpardonable sin" or in other see it accomplished. And who would not ful counsellor and friend. Nor does the words, on this account they did not place circle of his duties stop here. The spir him beyond the reach of mercy. Hence itual wants of a world lying in wickedness, when he was brought to repentance, God done in future ages in India, through the and the destitute condition of some of the could constantly forgive him his trespasses instrumentality of Dr. Carey's Bengalee members of Christ's mystical body, are and make him an heir of glory. This Bible ? Hear what God saith ; " My before his mind. And having taken Jesus construction of the Apostle's language is Christ the good shepherd, for his pattern, confirmed by his own words in Heb. x. trine has any tendency towards a careless shall accomplish that whereunto I have life. A belief in the possibility of final apostacy to the christian is an idea from sent it." Will the enemies of missions that we received the knowledge of the truth, cy in the statements of the advocates of this

in every corner of the church of Christ. ting the temporal and spiritual good of the human family. It is his delight to exert all his influence, (which is not small, non or in other words, had he received the without effect.) in favour of Sabbath knowledge of the truth, and had he wilful. Schools, Bible Classes, Prayer Meetings, Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies, and all kindred objects of benevolence; and he blesses God that he has permitted him to live, to see this accumulation of means, and exertions for the spread of the glorious gospel of Christ. And when for of judgment and of a fiery indignahe looks back and contemplates the way tion." Hence in view of the possibility of the church has come, and the progress his pardon, we hear his penitent lanshe is now making, he is constrained to guage. " But I obtained mercy because exclaim in humble thankfulness of soul, I did it ignorantly in unbelief." "What hath God wrought!" Happy is that church whose officers thus exhibit the spirit of Christ, while "they purchase to support a dangerous sentiment which I to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith."

E. has been wise to observe the signs of sin were deep and pungent; and he re- the times, and it is with delight he travels then, should lessen his confidence, not in mained under the terrors of the law a forward with the church, as she is coming the ability of Christ to save all those who sufficient space, to learn that it was strong up out of the wilderness leaning on her are redeemed by his blood, but in the to condemn, but powerless to save a rebel beloved. Happy would it be for the authenticity of his own experiences. We sinner. He then betook himself to Cal- church, if she had no Deacons who were shall have the thanks of our readers, for vary, and by faith tested the efficacy of the opposite of E. but in our next the subject in order to show what was number, we shall contemplate one whose The instrument of his conversion was character and influence is vastly differ-

For the Christian Secretary.

Who was before a BLASPHEMER and a PERSECUTOR, and INJURIOUS: but I obtained mercy because I did it IGNORANT LY, in UNBELIEF." 1 Timothy, i. 13.

From this passage many imbibe the idea that sins committed in ignorance need no repentance in order to secure a pardon, but are invariably forgiven; or in other words are never laid to the charge of him by whom they were committed.

If the idea is correct that Paul obtained mercy, merely because he was ignorant. then it will follow that all those who commit like sins in a like manner, obtain the mercy of God for the same reason.

The sins of which the Apostle speaks are blasphemy, persecution and injury. ve know, if ye follow on to know the disciples. (Acts ix 1 to 5 inclusive.) But Lord, that his goings forth are prepared how was he ignorant? He had heard the experience and usefulness in the church, ers inculcated and for this reason he perhe was by the unanimous suffrages of his secuted them. His ignorance then conbrethren, chosen to the office of Deacon; sisted in the following facts. He was in a and with fasting and prayer, duly inducted state of unbelief. He was not prepared to into this highly responsible station. Here, receive the words of Christ, which are although he has sometimes been almost "spirit and life" and were opposed to even unto strange cities, and to death; and injured his Church to the utmost of many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth."

But were there not others who did the same things in the same state of ignorance and unbelief? Certainly. The whole host of Scribes and Pharisees with their High Priests and rulers at their head were of this class. Notwithstanding they had heard the truth as it is in Jesus, they did not believe it; and in them as well as in Saul of Tarsus was fulfilled the words of Colin M'Iver. This number contains two Christ to his disciples, as recorded in John xvi. 2. " Whosoever killeth you will think that he doth God service " But did they obtain mercy because like Paul they were unbelievers and so ignorant of "the true God and eternal life" that they verily him? Certainly not. They continued decidedly evangelical. There is one arguto reject "the wisdom of God" and to ment however, which the preacher brings to harden themselves in their ignorance and prove the doctrine of original depravity, which unbelief, until " the Salvation of God was taken from them and sent unto the Genpreached-they were invited to the "marriage supper of the Lamb." But when they continued to excuse themselves, and to make light of the invitation, the Lord affirmed in his wrath that they should never taste of his Supper.

Hence we discover that the Apostle could not mean that his sins were not remembered against him merely because he was in a state of ignorance and unbelief. In perfect accordance with this conclusion is the language of the same Apostle in Rom. 2, 12. "For as many as have sin always considered by him as a paramount ned without law shall also perish without

But what did he mean? Evidently

ment from predictions and promises, and which both scripture and reason are able no good has been done, when the Bible "but bought with a price." That he but a certain fearful looking for of judg. vour the adversaries." Had not Paul been in a state of ignorance and unbelief at the time of his persecution and blasphemy; ly committed those sins, possessing this knowledge, we can readily discover from his own language as above, that no sacrifice could have atoned for his transgres. sions; and that his prospects could have been none other than "a fearfu! looking

> There is still another passage which is not only perverted, but altered in order would now refute. It is often said " The sin of ignorance is winked at. But the words as they stand recorded in Acts xvii. 30, "read thus," And the times of this ignorance [not sins of ignorance] God winked at: but now commandeth all men every where to repent." It is not in point with the present discussion to investigate meant by the phrase. " The times of this ignorance God winked at," for whatever it might be, the Apostle gives us to understand that the same does not now exist; for in contrast with it he says " But now he commandeth all men every where to repent." No man possessed with a rational understanding can escape condemnation for sin on account of ignorance, for this Apostle informs us that the "eternal power and God head" of the Almighty are clearly exhibited by the works of creation so that even the heathen who have "changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible things," have no "excuse."

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How then can those expect to escape with the plea of ignorance who wilfully neglect the word of life which God has put into their hands, and which with his blessing is sufficient to make them wise unto salvation. If any feel disposed to neglect the word of God, and forsake the house of worship, lest they should obtain so much "knowledge" as to be in danger of committing that sin for which there is " no sacrifice;" let such remember that this very resolution presupposes a conviction that God in his word condemns the course which they would pursue, and that their ignorance is altogether willful. Let them reflect that instead of running the tremendous hazard of going on openly, knowingly, and wilfully, in rebellion against God, overwhelmed with a sense of his unwor- every principle of his heart, while he they had far better take the path of safety thiness, and inability to discharge the du deemed himself a faithful servant and zeal. and through the blood of Christ " return ties connected with his station; yet the ous friend of God. Therefore he treated to the Lord, who will have mercy, and to our God who will abundantly pardon."

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1828.

NEW PUBLICATION.

" The force of truth at Halifax, N. S. or the motives of a recent separation from the Church England; and the constitution of a Baptist Church, Sept. 30th, A. D. 1827.

A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book Store of H. & F. J. Huntington, in this city. Those who wish to ascertain the views of Baptists in regard to faith, and the order of the visible church, will be gratified by a perusal of this pamphlet.

We have before us the 6th number of the Virginia and North Carolina Preacher, published monthly at Fayetteville, N. C. by Rev. Sermons by Rev. Samuel L. Green, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Granville Co. N. C .- The first Sermon is On human depravity. The second, On the final perseverance of the

The general character of these Sermons is is rather novel at this day. It is as follows:

"Children are to be baptized, because they early need the regenerating influences of the Holy Spirit, and the prayers of the Church. If the remarks we have made (to prove the doctrine of native depravity,) are not true, then, in-fant baptism is a mere farce."

So much for the use of infant baptism, as understood by the Orthodox Presbyterians .-While in direct opposition to this view of Infant baptism. our Methodist friends say, baptism is to be administered to infants, "because they are innocent."

But what saith the Scriptures on this subject? for it is to them, that all Protestant Christians claim to go, for direction on all subjects of faith and duty. But here Dr Woods says, we look in yain for an express warrant in regard to this matter. We will let him speak for himself-" Whatever may have been the precepts of Christ or his Apostles, to those who enjoyed their personal instructions, it is a plain case, that there is no express precept respecting Infant Baptism in the sacred writings. The proof then that infant baptism is a Divine institution, must be made out in some other way."-See his late work in defence of infant sprinkling, page 11.

light of his own fire. Would it not be adal council, and determine on some one mode of managing the argument.

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So far as we can understand our Presbyterian preacher, he seems to maintain that infant baptism does something towards the removal of original s.n. This we think sayours strongly of that erroneous view of the ordiinfants in the Christian Church.

Revival in Cincinnati, Ohio.

By a letter received from the above place this week, dated the 28th July, we are informed that the extraordinary attention to religion, still continues to bless the various Christian Churches. 132 have been added by baptism to the Baptist church, during the last 22 days; and at the last meeting, which was held on in front of the pulpit after service, thereby expressing their desire that those who had an interest at the throne of grace, would pray for them .- In the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the same holy influence is shed down, and multitudes are there flocking to Christ for pardon and salvation.

How blessed is that influence that thus transforms the hearts of sinners, and renders of the saints in light. But at the same time, ped. how responsible is the situation of the Pastor, and the other officers, and older members of the church. How much of her future prosperity depends on their faithfulness, and steadfast adhesion in the midst of this excitement, to the doctrine of Christ, and the "order of which they shall give to the minds of this multitude of young disciples, and much depends on their discrimination between the precious and the vile; and after all, it would be unreasonable to expect that there should not be some tares, among such a harvest of wheat.

A faithful watchman on the walls of Zion-A faithful Pastor of the flock of God, will feel most solemnly the responsibility of his situation, while he beholds the Great Shepherd of souls, committing to his direction and guid- attended by his Aids-de-Camp and general of ance, so many tender lambs.

1827, to Jan. 17, 1828, taken from the Baptist after some time dispersed, but have again as-Magazine for August; in which will be found sembled with an increased force. General ground of encouragement for the friends of tion, and had gone in pursuit of the rebels. the Burman Mission.

General Antelligence.

EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, jr. to his father, giving an interesting description of a violent earthquake at Lima, on the morning of the 30th of March. The letter is dated

Lima, April 21. This city has been visited by one of those dreadful earthquakes which are looked for any person or family : nor shall it be united about once in a century, and had it continued a few seconds longer the whole of Lima must inevitably have been laid in ruins. The calamity occurred on the morning of 30th March, at about half past seven o'clock, and although only of 30 or 40 seconds duration, was of such prodigious violence as to prostrate many buildings, and injured all, including the stupendous churches, some of which are so much shattered that it is contemplated to take them down, their massive walls of 6 and 9 feet thickness, being literally rent from the top to the bottom. A great number of houses have been pulled down by order of the authorities, and several have, since the shock, fallen of their own accord, in one instance burying two

or three persons in their ruins. The amount of injury to the city is estimated, by an official survey, at six millions of dollars, a sum quite within bounds, when it is of 19th June, follow: recollected that from the nature of the buildings they cannot be repaired in many instances, but must be rebuilt. The house occupied by Alsop, Wetmore & Co. is considered one of the strongest in Lima, and is said to have cost \$90,000. Some of the rooms are cracked perpendicularly in many places, and in others, the upper part of the house (which is composed of bamboo sticks and mud, of about 2 feet in thickness,) separated itself from the "adobes" of sun dried bricks, of which the walls, to the height of three feet above the floor of the second story, are composed.

About 30 persons perished; that is the number of bodies which have been dug out from the rubbish, but others are supposed to be undiscovered. I was awakened from a sound sleep by the most terrific noise, and, jumping up, saw the walls of my room vibrating very violently. I made the best of my way into the streets, amidst falling plaster, and stumb-ling along over the Boors like a drunken man. In the street all was dismay; the heart appalling noise which ushered in this frightful phenomena, and the sound of the cracking walls, were still ringing in our ears. The poor natives were upon their knees, (many of them just as they had risen from their beds) beating their breasts, and calling upon God, the Virgin, and all the Saints, to save them; and expecting every instant another and an overwhelming shock. Indeed, when I reflected that this was a danger against which no place afforded security, (as the earth was expected to open as it had done during the great earthquake of 1740,) I was very well disposed to join the cry of "misiricordia," and seek protection from Him, "who but looketh upon the earth and it trembleth."

The great shock was followed by five or six slight tremblings in as many days, and I have been more alarmed by these harmless shocks than by the great convulsion.

The excitement has in a great measure

stretched upon mats in the squares, alamenda, visable for all Pedobaptists to unite in a gener- and wherever an open space could be found, almost afraid to close their eyes, and starting upon their knees at the least alarm to repeat their 'aves.' Even now many are seen sleepmentioned, cross themselves, adding perhaps, their common exclamation, "Jesus, Maria."

The depth of superstition and ignorance to which the common people of this country are strongly of that erroneous view of the ordinance of baptism, which seems to have been cause of this calamity. They look upon forthe procuring cause of its first application to eigners as decided enemies; not only as heretics, but as necessarily imparting to the people their liberal notions. The residence of the hereties in the country was first preached up publicly as the cause; that the earth, indignant at their being suffered to remain among the catholics, would as it were shake them from her bosom, and we could not walk the streets for a day or two after, without hearing knots of cholas and negroes gravely assigning this as the earthquake's origin.

At Callao, the shock was felt after the dust was seen to rise from Lima, so that it would the evening of the 27th July, fifty distressed the sea. Those persons who were on board and weeping mourners presented themselves vessels in the harbour described the sensation to be the same as when a ship thumps violently against the bottom, and the noise like that produced by "twenty chain cables running through the hawser holes." The water was very turbid, and for a considerable time afterwards large air bubbles came up in every direction. Several villages on the coast to the northward, have been destroyed. It was not

experienced at the southward, but a few miles. At Callao, the steeple of the church was thrown down, and the buildings generally injured. The earthquake was thought to be the most severe, which had taken place since them meet to be partakers of the inheritance | 1740, when of 4000 inhabitants only 200 esca-

BALTIMORE, July 31. A more careful perusal of our files of Buenos Ayrean papers has afforded the following account of the insurrectionary movement in Chuquisica, in which the brave hero of Ayachuco suffered severely. During the night of the 18th April, a divisi, n of the troops unhis housers Much depends on the direction der the command of three leaders of the name of Verdeja, Dorado, and Cainzo, entered the quarters of General Sucre, and without being perceived by the officer on guard.

At the dawn of day, the officer endeavoured to divert the insurgents from their purpose; but one of their leaders drawing his sword, stabled him on the spot. Upon the information being conveyed to Sucre, be ordered one of his commandants to quiet the tumult; but he scarce reached the scene of action, which was now within the Court of the Palace, before he was compelled to fly, leaving behind his sword and hat. General Sucre now made his appearance, mounted on horse-back, and Police. As soon as he appeared, the soldiers raised the cry of "death to Sucre and his mis-In our next, we shall lay before our read- rule," and discharged their pieces, wounding him severely in the arm, and also, nearly kilers the Journal of Dr. Judson, from Oct. 7, ling his horse. The assailants were however, Sucre had determined to quell the insurrec-

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.

FROM LIMA. The brig Edward Calder, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Callao. To the politeness of the supercargo, Mr. Wm. Robinson, the editors of the American are indebted for extensive files of Lima papers to the 5th of May, inclusive; and also, for a copy of the Constitution of the Peruvian Republic. In this document, it is among other things set forth " That the Peruvian nation is forever to be free and independent of every foreign power. It shall never be the hereditary right of with any state of federation opposed to its Independence."

The papers are mostly filled with accounts of the great earthquake that took place there on the 30th March, the particulars of which we have already received by way of Boston. The Mexican brig General Figueroa with cargo valued at \$100,000, bound to Lima, had been captured by a Spanish privateer. FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last night of the packet ship Edward Quesnel, Capt. Hawkins, from Havre, whence she sailed 16th June, we have received Havre papers to 14th, and Paris to 15th idem inclusive. We do not find any thing politically important in them, later than we

and previously received. By the Mary& Susan, Capt. Chandler, from Greenock, a few items from London papers

We learn from the frontier of Moldavia, May 26, that a division of Cossacks had already made excursions on the right bank of the Danube and has convinced itself that the defensive preparations of the Turks are very

Despatches dated May 30, had been received at the colonial office from Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam at Corfu. They make no mention of any negociation having been opened for the evacuation of the Morea, by Ibra-

him Pacha, who was not in want of provisions. Accounts from Corfu to May 17, state that Antolico continued to be besieged by the

Brailow was invested by a corps of 18,000 | Chief Judge Hosmer, N. Haven & Tolland. Russians, and the trenches were opened on the 21st of May, very near the fortress, for the purpose of making a breach. The Turkish gar-rison had set fire to the suburbs. Two Russian battalions were ordered to drive the Turks out of them; they penetrated into the street which was choaked up with rubbish, and charged the Turks at the point of the bayonet, while the fortress fired at them with mortars. About 160 Turks were killed and taken prisoners.

It was reported that a number of Cossacks had been brought prisoners into Brailow, and by the Pacha's orders hanged on the walls of the fortress in sight of the Russian army. The soldiers were enraged. It was feared the takng of Brailow would be attended with dreadful consequences.

It was expected that the passage of the Danube would be effected by the end of May.

Capt. Budd, of the U. S. ship Natchez, at Key West, on receiving information of the late piracies committed on the south side of Cuba, fitted out two schooners, and a sloop, manned each vessel with a Lieut. and upwards of thirty men from his own ship, and sent them in pursuit of the pirates. The expedition sailed from Key West the 8th inst.

Thames Tunnel.—There now (June 14) exists a fair prospect that that novel & extraordinary enterprise will be satisfactorily effected. The work has already progressed 600 feet, ing at the open doors, and when the subject is leaving only 350 feet to be surmounted, to reach to low water mark. The Company has by a new act been allowed to raise the additional sum of £200,000, which it is estimated will leave a surplus after the entire compleshareholders was well attended, and were unanimous in their votes of approbation of the conduct of Mr. Brunell, and all the operations in the Moreain the execution of the work, of their faith in with whom they have intercourse, a portion of the information that the work will not be far ther interrupted; and of their determination to persevere.

> Springfield.—A census has recently been taken of the inhabitants of Springfield. The population of this town is now 5764, being an increase in seven years of 1850, and giving them the right to send seven Representatives to the General Court.

The increase of this town is without a parallell in New-England. In 1817, before seem that it proceeded from the mountains to Post Offices were established in Longmeadow or Chickopee, the Post Office receipts were \$564. Last year, exclusive of those Offices. they were \$1131. Within ten years, four large places of public worship, fifty-three dwelling houses, twelvestores, and two breweries, have been erected, in the principal village, and the new village upon the Chickopee river, is already a considerable town. The corner-stone of a spacious town-house is to be laid this day .-- Journal.

> Election of Louisiana .- I the city of New Orleans the Administration Ticket has been entirely successful. Mr. Livingston has no doubt lost his election, and seven members are returned to the Assembly As the city was considered the most doubtful part of the State, there can be but little fear that there will be a large majority returned to the Legislature in favour of the present Administra-

The New-York State Convention, of Friends of the administration has nominated, the Hon. Smith Thompson for Governor, and Francis Granger, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Thompson has been Secretary of the Navy, and is now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Terry.-The three men who robbed Mr. Terry, and threw him over a precipice 100 feet high, are in White Plains jail. They are said to be hardened and desperate fellows. The money, upwards of \$1300, has beer found in the side of a stone wall.—Mr. T. is likely

A few weeks since, Mr. Aaron Ferry, of South Hadley, killed a rattle-snake, about 5 feet long, which had in it a full grown mink, apparently just swallowed.

On the 16th ult. a rattle-snake four and a and in it was found a rabbit almost full grown.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Legislature of the State, in May, 1826, incorporated "The General Hospital Society of Connecticut," to be located in New-Haven, and at their last Session granted five thousand dollars, in furtherance of the object. The Hospital is placed, as it obviously should be, under the direction of respectable practising Physicians and Surgeons. Nathan Smith, Eli Ives, Jonathan Knight, Timothy P. Beers and Alfred S. Munson, of New-Haven; Eli Todd, of Hartford; Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret; John S. Peters, of Hebron: and Thomas Minor, of Middletown; all Physicians and Surgeons, distinguished in their profession, and Benjamin Silliman, a Professor in the Medical Department in Yale College, and Wm. Lef fingwell and John Skinner, are the Directors of the Institution. We rejoice that an establishment so useful and humane, and so honourable to the State, has commenced under the patronage of the Legislature. We approve of he appropriation, inasmuch as the inhabitants of every town in the State, in cases in which nice and critical operations may be required, will enjoy facilities, which can in many in-stances, be enjoyed in no other place than in a Hospital. The Medical Faculty of New-Haven, have proffered to the Society their grauitous services. To accomplish the object, lands must be purchased, buildings erected, and furniture procured. Every body knows, that the grant of the Legislature, though liberal, is inadequate for these purposes. The Directors have accordingly, and as we judge very your office, inquiring of the different Indian your office, inquiring of the differ ry properly, decided to appeal to the liberality of the citizens of the State, and have appointed an Agent to solicit subscriptions in every town. The State of Connecticut, with propriety prides herself in her Colleges and schools, in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and in the Retreat for the Insane; and we confidently trust, that however numerous and noble other claims for liberality may be, she will

add a General Hospital, to the number of her useful and benevolent Institutions, MANY.

Allotment of Judges.—The following is the allotment of Judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut, for the ensuing year : SUMMER CIRCUIT.

PETERS, Brooklyn and Danbury. LANMAN, Middlesex & Hartford.

DAGGETT, Litchfield & N. Lon. WINTER CIRCUIT.

Hosmen, Norwich & Middlesex. PETERS, N. Haven & Hartford. LANMAN, Fairfield & Litchfield. DAGGETT, Brooklyn & Tolland.

Cobbet and the Ministry .- The following is Cobbet's account of the cause of the late changes :- "The truth is that the concern is bad; it is in a bad state; it is full of difficulties. There is a necessity of raising sixty millions of taxes in gold every year, or of proclaiming the nation a bankrupt, or of coming to the equitable adjustment prayed for, in the Norfolk petition which Mr. Huskisson knows would wamp him forever.***But why should Lord Dudley and Lord Palmerston, and the rest retire also? Why, because they are, in all probability, afraid to remain in without Huskinson. When the old rat gives a squeak of alarm, and begins to scamper off, the younger ones stay not long behind. 'Caw-aw!' cries the old rook, and darts off out of the pea-field. The rest do not stop to caw, but after him they go,

5 years old, and only 43 inches high.

A society of ladies in England have sent out an agent to Greece for the purpose of obdegraded, may be seen by their implicit belief tuon of the work. The late meeting of the taining information concerning the best modes of doing good there, and particularly to ascer-tain the practicability of establishing schools

Chinese Literature .- A translation of the four books which contain the great outlines of the Confucian Philosophy, illustrated by numerous historical facts, is about to be published at the Anglo-Chinese College. It will give a pretty accurate view of that singular system which has ruled the minds of hundreds of millions for more than two thousand years.

Union of Preachers .- The American Evangelist, published at Boston, is to be united with the National Preacher, published at New York. The Preacher contains usually two Sermons monthly, and has about eight thou sand subscribers. The Evangelist has about

CIDER.

apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it for the internal trade of our country, great to have as little air as possible, to prevent fermentation. When your cask is ful! bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BEN .J WALDRON.

Drinking cold water .- In consequence of several deaths having taken place, from drinking cold water, the Board of health of Baltimore published some directions to be used relative to persons suffering from said cause when a physician is not at hand. From these directions we extract the following .- Pittsburg Spectator.

I know (says Dr. Rush) of one certain remedy for this disease, and that is laudanum. are 27 men, whose united ages amount to From a tea spoonfull to nearly a table spoonfull has been given in some cases before a remedy has been obtained. Where laudanum halffeet long was killed at Pecksville, N. Y. is not at hand, a glass of whiskey or brandy may be given.

Care should be taken to preyent the patient from being surrounded or even attended by many people. Inflammation sometimes follows and requires

advice. Every person about to drink cold water when much heated, should either take a few small draughts of the water, or pour it on the wrist, or wash the hands and face; and under no circumstances to take more than a moderare quantity of water at one drink. If this quantity does not allay thirst, the same quanty may safely be repeated in five minutes.

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF SNAKES. Department of War, Office of Indian Affairs, 10th May. 1828.

To J. S. SKINNER, Esq - Dear Sir, I en close herewith, for publication in the American Farmer, a copy of a letter from Mr. David Jones, of Wellsburg, in which he names the wild Indigo, (Polalyria tinctoriu,) as a specific against the bites of snakes, stating the manner of applying it. Every body knows the wild Indigo, it being so frequently resorty, and is an ornament to our village." ted to, to protect horses from the bites of flies, by being gathered and put about their heads and necks. Very truly yours, THOMAS L. M'KENNY.

Wellsburg, Ap. 20, 1828.

To THOMAS L. M'KENNY, Esq.-Sir, In looking over a New York paper, a few days ago, I saw an order said to have been issued, agents, to know what remedies were used by the Indians, for the bites of mad dogs and snakes. My acquaintance from eight to 12 years, with the manners and customs of the Indians, has given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with many cures used by them, which enables me to answer your inquiries in part. Two cases of snake bites Botsford. came under my own inspection.

The most quick and safe remedy used by the Indians, is as follows:-Take the wild indigo, bruse it and put it on the bite. Then follow it with a strong decoction made of the same plant: continue to keep the wound well saturated with decoction, and in a short time it will extract all the poison. I have found the Indigo on many of the tributary streams of the Ohio; and it is to be found in most countries that are inhabited by the rattle and copper snakes.

With great esteem, &c.

DAVID JONES.

Predestination ... Mr. Eaton in his "Survey of the Turkish Empire," says the Turks sup-pose that the Persians are a very wicked people, and will all be damned; that they will New-York and Hartford, and will continue to be changed into asses in hell, and that the run through the season on the following days Jews will ride on them. They have among them a prophecy which is likely to contribute to its own fulfilment, viz: that the sons of yellowness, which they interpret to be the Russians, are to take Constantinople.

Robinson Crusoe's Island .- The United States Ship Vincennes visited the island of Juan Fernandes, off the Coast of Chili, a few months since, and remained three days. There were two Yankees and six Otaheitans on the island. The former had formed a settlement for the purpose of supplying whale ships with fish, poultry, and vegetables. The soil is said to be astonishingly fertile.

Dog Nail Factory.—In the upper part of this village, on the road to Whitesborough, there has been in operation, for some months

ble, every one is compelled to walk by the shock, you would see every night hundreds of Cuba until the expedition should return.

The King of England lately received a prespect of Engl trious German lately arrived in this country; An English farmer inclosed and buried a industrious. The bellows is kept constantly toad in an earthern pot in May 1826, and last in blast by the dogs running in a wheel with a May, on taking it up, found the toad hearty and lively, and apparently in a thriving condition; it had grown considerably. in almost perpetual motion from early dawn till night fall. The nails produced are of the most finished and perfect kind-and the establishment merits on every account the patronage of the public, and we learn, receives it. liberally .- Utica Sentinel.

> The whole settlement at Monrovia (Liberia)
>
> Peter B. Porler, Esq. the new secretary of war, and William Clark, Esq. the new treashas resolved itself into a Sabbath School-of the United States, have entered upon the performance of the duties of their respectve offices.

> > Williams's New Printing Press, in New-York, recently struck off twenty-six tokens on both sides, in one day, which were completed at four in the afternoon. The workman says he can strike off forty tokens on both sides in a day, being eight days' work at the common press. Williams's new iron press is contemplated to do double the number of to-

Inflammation .- A man in Peru, N. Y. lately arrested an alarming inflammation, which took place after a difficult surgical operation, by the application of yeast and charcoal. The remedy it is said is not a new one.

Georgia.—Olives of a very excellent quali-ty, are abundantly raised on Cumberland Isl-Good cider can be made any where, of good ty, are abundantly raised on Cumberland Isl-fruit, by the following method: When your and, and sold for 75 cents per bushel. If they were extensively cultivated, they would relieve the "hard times" of the planters whose soil and climate is fitted for their production, and the oil would furnish a valuable article quantities being used in the woollen manu-

> Lowell .- Twelve hundred females, between the ages of 12 and 30, are employed in the cotion factories at this new village in Massachusetts. They are healthy, cheerful, and moral. It has not been found necessary to dismiss one of this great number for improper conduct. The fact is, that the females employed in the factories are more virtuous and correct than the mass of the population from which they are drawn. It is necessary they should be-and every one makes the character of her establishment a common cause. Many of them accumulate handsome little sums of money " to begin the world with,"-and the whole are neatly and well clothed.

> Longevity.-There are 17 men living in New-Haven, whose united ages amount to 1313 years. The average age of each individual is, 83 years. In addition to these there 1971 years, and whose average age is 73 years. The average of two together is about 77 years.—N. H. Journal.

> New Meeting-House .- On the 17th ult. the frame of a new Baptist Meeting-House was raised in the centre of the town of Weston. The Rev. Joseph Grafton, of Newton, made an Address, and offered prayers on the occa sion. The House will be 44 feet by 50, with a basement story, which is to be improved as a vestry; and is to be completed by contract, on the first of November next.

DEDICATION .- On Wednesday of last week, the New Baptist Meeting-House in Buffalo situated at the corner of Washington and Seneca streets was dedicated, by solemn rites, to the worship of GOD.

The Society feel grateful to their friends, both at home and abroad, for the assistance which has enabled them to erect a good and substantial brick House for worship. In the basement story there is a commodious room for Sabbath schools, conferences, &c. The whole building has been constructed with strict regard to economy, neatness and simplicity-and to use the language of a cotemporary journal, "it does great credit to the socie-

WARRIED.

At New Haven Mr. John K. Jonstone, to Miss Betsy Ann Butler. At Canton, Mr. Edward Woodruff, of Farmngton, to Miss Marilla Spencer.

At Stafford, Mr. Jeremiah W. Bishop, to Mrs. Sarah Cushman.

OBITUARY.

Drowned in this City, on Sunday last, Mr. Eli Dickerson, from Vermont. Died at Manchester, Mr. Alexander M'-Lean, Jr. aged 33. At Bristol, on the 8th ult. Miss Mary Ann

Bidwell, aged 21, of Middletown.-Mrs. Dolly Botsford, aged 69, wife of Mr. Theophilus

At Canton, Miss Juliana Hayes, aged 31. At Wallingford, on the 24th ult. Col. Billious Cook. At Redfield, Oswego Co. N. Y. Allen Sey-

mour, Esq. aged 71, formerly of this town.— He died in the triumphs of faith, and full hope of a glorious immortality.

NEW-YORK AND HARTFORD STEAM-BOAT LINE.

The OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Tho's. STOW. The MACDONOUGH; Capt. LUTHER SMITH. PRICE OF PASSAGE, \$4 50.

HESE Boats having been thoroughly repaired, and put in the best condition, have commenced their regular trips between

The Oliver Ellsworth will leave Hartford, MONDAYS and THURS-DAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and New-York TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock,

The Macdonough will leave Hartford, WEDNESDAYS and SATUR-DAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and New-York MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock.

Passengers will be received and landed at the usual landing places on the River. Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boats at Hartford, to forward passengers to Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Ver-

mont. CHAPIN & NORTHAM, Agente. Hartford, March 8, 1828.

POETRY.

The following sublime description of the last Judgment, is extracted from a Review of ing. "Pollok's Course of Time," in the number of the London Baptist Magazine for June.

"Nature stood still. The seas and rivers

And all the winds, and every living thing. The cataract, that like a giant wroth, Rushed down impetuously, as seized, at once, By sudden frost, with all his hoary locks, Stood still; and beasts of every kind stood

A deep and dreadful silence reigned alone ! Hope died in every breast, and on all men Came fear and trembling. None to his neigh-

Husband thought not of wife, nor of her child The mother, nor friend of friend, nor foe of

In horrible suspense all mortals stood; And, as they stood and listened, chario's were

Rolling in heaven. Revealed in flaming fire, The angel of God appeared in stature vast, Blazing, and, lifting up his hands on high, By Him that lives forever, swore, that Time Should be no more. Throughout creation

heard And sighed; all rivers, lakes, and seas, and

Desponding waste, and cultivated vale, Wild cave, and ancient hill, and every rock, Sighed. Earth, arrested in her wonted path, As ox struck by the lifted axe, when nought Was feared, in all her entrails deeply groan'd A universal crash was beard, as if The ribs of Nature broke, and all her dark Foundations failed; and deadly paleness sat On every face of man, and every heart Grew chill, and every knee his fellow smote. None spoke, none stirred, none wept; for horror held

All motionless, and fettered every tongue. Again, o'er all the nations silence fell : And, in the heavens, robed in excessive light That drove the thick of darkness far aside, And walked with penetration keen, through

The abodes of men, another angel stood, And blew the trump of God : Awake, ye dead Be changed, ye living, and put on the garb Of immortality. Awake, arise!— The God of Judgment comes! This said the

And Silence, from eternity that slept Beyond the sphere of the creating Word, And all the noise of Time, awakened, heard. Heaven heard, and earth, and farthest hell through all

Her regions of despair; the ear of Death Heard, and the sleep that for so long a night Pressed on his leaden eyelids, fled; and all The dead awoke, and all the living changed. pp. 238-240.

parts of i exceedingly sublime: for exam- ed therefore long enough among this ap-

"Athens, and Rome, and Babylon, and Tyre, And she that sat on Thames, queen of the seas, Cities once famed on earth, convulsed through

Their mighty ruins, threw their millions forth. Palmyra's dead, where Desolation sat, From age to age, well pleased in solitude, Of night, or fragment mouldering down to dust Broke faintly on his desert ear-awoke."

Again-

And he, far voyaging from home and friends, Too curious, with a mortal eye to peep Into the secrets of the Pole, forbid By nature, whom fierce Winter seized, and

To death, and wrapped in winding sheet of

And sung the requiem of his shivering ghost, With the loud organ of his mighty winds, And on his memory threw the snow of ages Felt the long absent warmth of life return, And shook the frozen mountain from his bed.

On some accounts, perhaps, the following passage, with which we shall finish our extracts, may be reckoned equal in grandeur and effect, to almost any in this extraordinary volume. When we think of the event the poet had to describe, namely, the rising up of the great Judge of the Universe to pronounce the final sentence upon the numberless millions of our race, it is at once evident that none but a mind of unusual power, could have ventured upon this part of the theme with any chance of success.

"This done, the Omnipotent, Omniscient Judge,

Rose infinite, the sentence to pronounce, The sentence of eternal wo or bliss! All glory here tofore seen or conceived, All majesty, annihilated, dropped, That moment from remembrance, and was

And silence, deepest hitherto esteemed, Seemed noisy to the stillness of this hour. Comparisons I seek not, nor should find If sought. That silence, which all being held When God Almighty's Son, from off the walls Of heaven the rebel angels threw, accursed, So still, that all creation heard their fall Distinctly, in the lake of burning fire,-Was now forgotten, and every silence else. All being rational, created then, Around the judgment seat, intensely listened. No creature breathed. Man, angel, devil

And listened; the spheres stood still, and ev-

ery star Stood still, and listened; and every particle Remotest in the womb of matter, stood, Bending to hear, devotional and still."

pp. 385, 6.

THE FAMILY AT PRAYERS.

Forever driven from the asylum of moral duties as a justifying principle before God, and still restless and uneasy from the suspense of an awakened mind. in respect to the solemn events of futurity, I found myself compelled to go farther in the pursuit of the wished for happiness; though what path to explore, or whence to direct my enquiry, I knew not.

piety, whose place of residence lay not And the result terminated to my confusion. far out of my way; from whom it struck That single appeal of the apostle, which me that some information might be ob- I found I could not make, convinced me tained. I instantly directed my steps all was wrong. God is my witness (says

the moment that I entered their dwell- shadow only of piety."

what term to call it, which acts with sin- ancholy. I considered now, that all very appearance of religious worship. a state little short of despair. I knew It has every mark of authenticity and in rethe sphere of attraction, and is secretly ed effects of divine teaching; and that dance with sober history. Speaking of the inclined to participate in what it beholds. God, the Holy Spirit, was thus, one by I felt this influence operating the moment one, removing all the props of self confi-I entered the room. I considered what dence, and emptying the soul in order to this family was engaged in, as a common prepare it for receiving out of the fullness sceptres, and even of the lives of mighty moninterest, a common concern; so that with- of the Saviour. Oh! it is a gracious pro- archs; to subject whole empires and republics out giving any interruption, I dropped up- cess of mercy. We must become poor to his will; to release the subject from his oath on my knees, unbidden, and uninvited, in order to be made rich, and the aposin the midet of the circle.

seated, and our conversation, naturally yet possessing all things. taking its rise out of the incident of the Oh ! ye mourning saints ! be not astonmoment, turned on religion.

sacrament; and it is my wish, that my Pilgrim. wife and daughters should go to prayers on the week days and festivals; and I believe they are pretty constant in their attendance. And, Sir, we all find the good emuly performed in the church in the pres effects of it. We are prosperous in the ence of the bishop. world, and cheerful and happy as you see. Religion has nothing gloomy with us. No family, I persuade myself, is more comfortable than ours ..."

The account of the resurrection is, some same tendency in mine. I only remainparently happy family, to present my conlesson which I had learnt from them.

> reading, hearing, watching, praying. dans l'eau-dans le Saint Esprit. And to the constant routine of this kind, in their periodical returns, I added every page which is prescribed in the weekly preparations. I could not have ventured in those days to the Lord's table, with any of the appointed forms unfulfilled for the world. And as this path in the trammels of devotion opened a continual I soon began to feel the sweet effects of it in the gratification it afforded me. For sed rectitude of my life, and dutiful obedithought that my goodness alone, and without the merits of Jesus Christ, would be sufficient to salvation, : (for by this time I had learnt somewhat of the nature of it. So that upon the whole, I was well pleased with myself. There were indeed the omission of any duty, or the commission of any sin, my mind would misgive me, and for the moment induce a tear. But these were but transient impressions, which I endeavoured to efface as fast as possible, in atoning for the evil, by increasing diligence in the path of what I thought good. And thus by carrying on a communication with God I strove to make up what was remiss or offensive in udatos, from or out of the water. one instance, by an over attention in an-

dwelling upon them : Having a form of party." godliness, but denying the power thereof: self; and after all I am taking up with the proper just to explain the abbreviations. godliness? The very idea makes me Vulgate; Sy. Syriac; Gr. Greek; L. Cl. tremble; and the bare possibility of the Le Clerc; La. Latin. thing itself induced me to bring the mat-There lived a family of long reputed ter to an instant issue by examination. towards the house. I was led to consider he) whom I serve with my spirit in the it as a very peculiar coincidence of cir- gospel of his Son. "Alas," I cried out,

ged at their morning devotions, just in ness. Mine is the shell, the carcase, the

Under this renewed conviction and dis-There is a principle, I know not by tress of mind, I sat down pensive and melgular energy on the human mind, at the hopes of salvation were over, and was in The heart is instinctively brought within not at this time, that these were the bless- ference to the facts stated, is in exact accortle's paradoxes must be literally verified; to declare lawful what was incestuous, if paid When the devotion was finished, the to be dying that we may live; sorrowful, for accordingly, or to forgive the worst of master of the house desired me to be yet always rejoicing; having nothing, and crimes at fixed prices; to form conclaves and

"It is my uniform custom, Sir, (said heavy or of ever so long continuance, lies original, and their birthdays holy; to exhe) to begin and end the day in prayer- there is a needs be for every one of them. communicate whole nations, and to declare I consider it to be my duty. I know it Your God is faithful in sending the afflicexposes me to the sneer of the fashionable tion ; and your God will be equally faithworld; but I cannot help that. It ap- fol in carrying you through it. Settle tian churches, as circumstances may require; pears to me to be the obligation of every this in your mind as an everlasting max. to institute sacraments, holy days, jubilees, master of a family, to set up the form of im ; every one of them shall terminate to religion in his house; and for examples your benefit. The Lord appoints it for sake, to lead all his household to the the exercise of your faith. And if your book of ceremonies, that kings and emperors Church on Sundays. For the same rea- faith gives glory to God, God will confirm should have the honour of holding the bridle son I make it a point that all the elder and honour your faith. This is among of his horse when his holiness mounted or disbranches of my family,* after they have the all things which must work together been confirmed, should attend the monthly for good to them that love God .-- Zion's

> * The author is an Episcopalian, and by confirmation means the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, sol-

‡ Rom. i. 9. † 2 Tim. iii, 5. 2 Cor. vi. 9, 10.

From the Christian Watchman. self, that if the observance of religious du- give it an insertion in your paper. It is was for him that Louis the

ter-with the Holy Ghost. Vul. in aqua- tan republic, crept on his hands and feet to 4gratulations on what I had seen; and then in Spiritu Sancto. Thus also the Sy. and vignon, with a dog's collar round his neck, suptook my leave, to put in practice the other ancient versions. All the modern cation and to replace it by his benediction; that translations from the Gr. which I have Italy, that beautiful and delightful spot, so It is impossible to tell my reader, what seen, render the words as our common justly called the garden of Europe, must be a round of duties I laboured through, of version does, except L. Cl. who says, partly governed by the most arbitrary and fan-

translators have shown for that of the orinone of them have scrupled to render en feast to feed the pride of my heart upon, to Jordane, in the sixth verse, in Jordan, equally incongruous. But they have seen ence to God, than heretofore, I concluthat the preposition in could not be avoided that I stood on much safer ground for ded there, without adopting a circumloacceptance with Him. Not that I then cution, and saying, with the water of Jordan, which would have made their deviation from the text too glaring.

"The word Baptizein, both in sacred authors, and in classical, signifies to dip, the Christian religion) but I took it for to plunge, to immerse, and was rendered granted, that what I did would be the sure by Tertullian, the oldest of the La. fathmethod of recommending me to God for ers, tingere, the term used for dying cloth, which was by immersion. It is always CONSTRUED SUITABLY TO THIS MEANING. certain seasons, now and then, when upon Thus it is en udati, en to Jordane. But I should not lay much stress on the preposition en, which answering to the Hebrew (preposition) may denote with as well as n, did not the whole phraseology, in regard to this ceremony, concur in evincing the same thing.

" Accordingly the baptized are said anabainein, to arise, emerge, or ascend, v. 16. apo tou udatos, and Acts viii. 39, ex tou

"When therefore the Gr. is adopted, I may say, rather than translated into mod--How long I should have gone on under ern languages, the mode of construction a delusion so fatal I know not. But a cir- ought to be preserved so far as may concumstance occurred, which at once threw duce to suggest its original import. It is to the ground the whole edifice I had to be regretted that we have so much evibeen building up for myself with so much dence, that even good and learned men labour, and levelled all my fancied good- allow their judgments to be warped by the ness in the dust. I had been reading a sentiments and customs of the sect which chapter in Paul's Second Epistle to Timo- they prefer. The true partizan, of whatthy, when those words arrested my atten- ever denomination, always inclines to cortion so forcibly, that I could not help rect the diction of the Spirit by that of the

Comment on the above from me seems from such turn away. What if this unnecessary, For the information of form, while destitute of the power of E. T. means English Translation; Val.

> With sincere desires that the "truth as it is in Jesus," may be universally received and practised,

I am yours, DELTA.

*The Greek characters are omitted. THE PAPAL DOMINION. Most of our readers have a general knowledge of the enormities connected with the his-

cumstances, and not unfavourable to my I am no spiritual worshipper. I have the population of the population of the population of a chair so successively occupied by of church history centains enough on this of church history centains enoug head to excite at once an astonishment and disgust. But we confess we have seldom met ages, or Idolatry in the ninetenth century." power of the Pope as it once was, he says, --

"It was formerly reserved to the Pope of Rome to dispose arbitrarily of crowns and councils of which he occupied the presidential chair, and which he declared schismatic when he deemed it expedient; to create saints, and ished at your afflictions. Be they ever so to proclaim their miracles genuine, there rethem children of the devil; to consecrate bishops, kings, emperors; to establish, to unite, to separate, to augment, or to diminish, Chrispilgrimages, &c. &c.; to grant absolutions and lispensations:-in one word, it was the Pope of Rome who once stipulated, in the great mounted; that they shouldhave the privilege of kissing his face and breast, instead of his feet, and standing behind his table like chamberlains: it was the Pope of Rome before whom Henry the Fourth came bareheaded and barefooted, in the middle of the winter, to prostrate himself on the steps of the Vatican; it was for him that the Emperor Frederick, of Bar barossa, kneeled at the door of St. Mark's in Venice, and consented to be trodden on by popish feet; it was before him that Lothar, king of France, creeped on his feet (in the same cowardly manner that some of our present monarchs did last year) on his knees and kis-MR. EDITOR,- The following conces- sed the popish slippers; it was even from a The master of the house said this with sion from the pen of George Campbell, nuncio of the Pope, that John king of England, suffered the most humiliating refusals in offering his grown, his spectra, and his results. and there seemed to be so much cheer- Marischal College, Aberdeen, acknowl- which were kicked in his face, and that he fulness appearing in every countenance of edged to be one of the greatest Greek was obliged to resign his throne to another: it his household, that I began to hope the scholars of the age, and a Pedobaptist, was for the Pope of Rome that Henry the Seobject of my visit was answered without ought, I think, to be laid before your rea- cond tied himself naked to a post and suffered further enquiry. I concluded with my-ders; and it you think so too, you will der to appease the wrath of his holiness; it ties was capable of inducing so much hap- contained in his notes on Matth. iii. 11- most cruel affronts; that Charles the Great piness in their instance, it would have the " I indeed baptize you with water," &c. considered himself highly honoured to receive from the popish hand a crown and a sceptre "In water—in the Holy Spirit, en which were crushed to pieces for several ages udati*—on agio pneumati. E. T. with wa- before; that Dundalas, ambasador of the Vene-

atic of all sceptres. "I am sorry to observe that the Popish lasting letters in the annals of ancient and when the monthly sacraments came about translators from the Vul. have shown modern history, must surprise us still more, greater veneration for the style of that when we examine what sort of beings those version than the generality of Protestant Infallable and most holy Fathers have been, and in particular when we cast an eye on ginal. For in this the La. is not more excessors of St. Peter: for instance, the infaplicit than the Gr. Yet so inconsistent mous deceiver, Urban the first; Novatius, are the interpreters last mentioned, that who was a ruffian, a parricide, an infanticide, and one of the greatest monsters that ever existed;—the base and sanguinary Marcellus; -the fanatic Sericius, who was the first that though nothing can be plainer, than that forbade matrimony among priests, and who if there be any incongruity in the expres- also occassioned the commission of so many finding greater confidence from the suppocius;—the obstinate and detested Hilarius; the revengeful Boniface the 2d;-the despicable Vigilus, who mounted the popish throne by all kind of rascally intrigues, and who af-terwards deserted it like a thief in the dark; the villainous Pelagius the First, who cleared for himself a passage to the holy chair by high treason, and by streams of human blood; the mean and perfidious Gregory the Great; the avaricious and pitiless Sabianus; the glutionous and abominable Boniface the Fourth, and his insignificant successor Boniface the Sixth, who obtained the popish dignity by merely transforming the pantheon of the heathens into the Nostra Donna Della of the Christians; -the blasphemous Agathon, who had even the impudence to assert that all that was ordered by the Pope of Rome must be revered as the command of the Lord;—the mutinous Gregory the second, who seated himself in the chair of St. Peter by the aid of a band of vagabonds;—the perjured and traitorous Gregory the Third;—the universally cursed Adrian the Second, who was proud in prosperity, but base and treacherous in adversity, and who was murdered by Pope Benedict; -the cruel Stephen, who caused the body of Phormosus to be dug up, and who, in a synod of priests and bishops, amputated the three fingers with which that Pope gave once the benediction to so many thousands, and who was afterwards strangled by the hands of a public executioner,-the base Sergius the Third, who suffered himself to be governed by his concubine Marocia, a public prostitute, who waved the popish sceptre, and who placed afterwards the popish mitre upon the head of her bastard son, John the Eleventh;—the voluptuous John the Twelfth, who transformed he popish palace into a seraglio; who was entirely governed by one of these wretches; who ordered that the 2000 horses that stood in his stables should be fed with raisins and almonds;-the most detestable Boniface the Eighth, who stole all the riches out of the church of St. Peter; who bribed with this booty a troop of banditti to assassinate his predecessor; and who seated himself in the should be my case, I thought with my some of your readers, however, it may be holy chair after having committed robbery and murder;-the christian Benedict the Ninth, who was proclamed Pope of Rome before he had reached his tenth year: but whose licentious conduct increased so fast with his age, on the shortest notice, could be converted into that he was four times driven from the throne, in consequence of his repeated murders, thefts, and fornications;—the ambitious Gregory the Third, the greatest deceiver and the most cunning villain of the whole human race, who caused more men to be murdered than all the Popes of the first ten centuries together.

"See here, reader, only a brief and super-ficial sketch of a few of those infallible holy Fathers, merely out of the first centuries. Now, I ask you candidly, if a christian church

man of common sense can presevere, without premeditated blasphemy, in the absurd belief a more revolting enumeration of particulars that the Holy Ghost should be present at the than that given below, which we take from a election of such stadtholders of Christ? that work lately published in Europe under the Divine Spirit should share in all the information. the Divine Spirit should share in all the infertitle of "The Gallery of Roman Catholic Im- nal intrigues, bribes, assassinations, poisonings, and violent acts, which, on such occasions, generally took place in the several conclaves? or that such corrupted despots, whose unfawful and chimerical power, and fanatic doc rines, were only supported by streams of blood, by flames of fire, by dungeons and tortures, could ever be elected by an omniscient Being to be his agents on earth-to be the infallible, most holy representatives of Jesus Christ? And yet, poor deceived Catholics, you continue to celebrate, every year, the installation of that same chair, and to commemorate the birthdays or those Popes, the greatest part of whom are in the rank of saints. These are the men whom you choose for your guardian angels; the images of whom you place in your bedchambers, and the names of whom you join in your prayers; and from whom you supplicate, on both your knees, with uplifted arms, protection and intercession with the heavenly Father. These are the men who cunningly invented an infinite number of ridiculons practices and ceremonies, so inconsistent with the simplicity of the only real doctrine which the Gospel prescribes; these are the men who introduced your masses, with all their innumerable mysteries and absurdities; these are the inventors of your God of flour, of your litanies, vigilies, breviaries, daybooks, calenders, purgatories, exorcisms, confessional, purifications, patronages, these were the idolatrous institutors of your ex-votos, your abstinances, your offerings, and of so many other impositions, only serving to enrich themselves. They were the founders of your ecclesiastical laws, who did not hesitate to alter Moses's law, to forbid you the reading of the Holy Scriptures-to pretend that they could forgive your sins, and take care of your souls hereafter. Oh, ignorance! oh, superstition! what a majic power hast thou over the human mind! How is it possible that such impositions can still exist, in spite of the continual struggles of so many generations?-in spite of the innumerable nations, and empires that have been destroyed by sword and fire ?- in spite of the bloody apparation of the murdered Prince William, the assassinated Prince Maurice, the murdered Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth, the inhumanly martyred Huss and Jerome of Prague? and in spite of so many thousand destroyed Vilgariens, Waldenses, Albigenses, in Switzerland, Italy, and Spain? - inspite of the horrio murders committed on the Protestants in Krakow, Paris, the Netherlands, Kalabria, Ireland, and the millions of massacred Americans and Jews? -And yet such a chair is still celebrated -still. existing.

"But the time approaches that all popery, bigotry and priestcraft, all constraint of conscience, and oppression of religious sentiments, shall be banished from the surface of the earth.

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"May the Father of Mercy grant us once this bliss, and open the eyes of our deceived fellow-creatures, to that only true and real ight which alone can constitute our temporal and eternal happiness!"

EGGS, RAGS, AND RUM.

A few days since, as I was journeying back from the sea-board, I called at a store in-, to bait my horse. While I was waiting for the wearied animal to take his allowance, there came in a squallid looking woman, and passing to the counter, in a low voice inquired of the clerk-"Have you any rum?" She was answered agreeably to her wish. Give me a quart,' said she, handing him a jug, and at the same time beginning to lay upon the counter from a covered backet, the quid pro quo -" There are nine of your eggs," said the clerk, " Here are soms paper rags also,' said she of the brown jug. They were thrown into the scales, and raised a twelve ounce weight. 'You have 3-4 of a pound,' said the clerk. 'The eggs and rags come to nine cents-the rum is ten.'

By this time the fire in my bones began to burn. Rising from my seat, I said, Good woman, have you a family?' 'No, was her reply, and, as if conscience was beginning to do its office, she added, 'I hav'nt got it for myself.'

The sequel I will not relate, only that went on my way thinking on the power of appetite. This woman had been picking up a rag here and a rag there-and had been anxiously watching her hen for nine successive days. And for what ! For the means of gratifying a raging and an unconquerable appetite. These are thy triumphs, O rum!

Should this little incident, Mr. Editor, make the same impression on your mind as it did on mine, you will throw it into some corner of your useful paper.-Philanthropist.

THE

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive propesals of FIRE and MARINE, INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the egislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty, to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved indorsed notes; all which, Cash and appropriated to the payment of loss-

The Directors pledge themselves to issupelicies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President. THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary. Hartford, July, 1825.